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observer, who, through two visits, twelve years apart, is well fitted to note its progress. We are assured that Bolivia, although stripped of its sea-coast through the fortunes of war, is making sure and steady progress in all that tends to its own betterment. Political conditions are now more stable, and really patriotic and enlightened men are directing the destinies and policy of the nation. Of course, the obstacles to be overcome in development work along modern lines are manifold. The greatest of these is the exploitation of the native Indian races on all sides. Statistics are given to show that, under their unfair and harsh treatment, the native population is diminishing, while the hardier half-breed population is on the increase. Commercial development is also slow, and facilities for transportation are primitive and inadequate. Popular education is still in its infancy and coördination of higher education is lacking. The principal industries are rubber, in which Bolivia is second only to Brazil, cocoa, and the mining of gold, silver, tin, copper, and bismuth. The llama, the alpaca, the vicuña, and the chinchilla are indigenous and thriving, but the commercial possibilities which they afford are not much utilized. The book is an excellent English translation from the original French.

DAVID H. BUEL.

The Young Man's Chances in South and Central America: A Study of Opportunity. By William A. Reid. 173 pp. Southern Commercial Congress, Washington, D. C., 1914. \$1. 7½ x 5½.

What are the chances of success in South and Central America for men from the United States? In this book the author answers the question, and he knows his subject, for he was associated with the South Americans for twelve years and has carried on commercial inquiries throughout Central and South America.

The occupations in South America in which men from the United States might engage and the chances of success are considered for agriculture, engineering, salesmanship, teaching, journalism, manufacturing, hotel business, law, insurance, banking, medicine, dentistry, hospitals, nursing, etc. The salaries and living expenses in Brazil are cited as typical of what will be found throughout the continent. Stories of success and of failure are given, and it is shown how necessary for success it is to have a knowledge of Spanish, or in Brazil of Portuguese, as well as an understanding of the peoples' characteristics and of their modes of carrying on business.

Several large syndicates of the United States which are developing South America are described. "The greatest official fount of knowledge of Latin-American affairs is the organization, at Washington, known as the Pan-American Union," whose plan and purpose Mr. Reid proceeds to describe. In the appendix are lists of the companies, with offices in the United States, that are engaged in active construction work in Latin-America, some of the leading periodicals of the United States that pay special attention to those regions, and prominent United States firms engaged in trade with them.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

In Deutschland und Brasilien. Lebenserinnerungen von Gustav Stutzer. 2nd edit. 363 pp. Ills. H. Wollermann, Braunschweig, 1913. Mk. 4. 9 x 6.

An interesting story of a life full of incident. Passing over Stutzer's account of his life at home, we may say that he also lived long in Brazil and gives an admirable picture of life there, among German colonists and natives alike. It is good reading. If he adds little to our knowledge, his own literary gift makes his book worth while. The colonies in the interior, into the nineties, were productive, but without access to markets because of difficulties of transportation. He made no Brazilian friends and gained no sympathy with Brazilian ideals, though he speaks very warmly of Brazilian manners. Most interesting is his success in producing what was practically "certified milk" on an estate in the Serra do Mar above Santos. He reports southern Brazil as in the main delightful, but lacking for the Germans in spiritual life. For instance, he was able to attend worship under a proper Lutheran pastor only once in seventeen years, a hardship, we might venture to remind him, that does not befall his countrymen who emigrate to the United States.

MARK JEFFERSON.